

CONGRATULATIONS to LOCALS JACKIN CLARE AND EAMONN MCCABE FIRST IN THE ANC RESTRICTED BUTLER PAIR


WELL DONE to GERRY DALY and TOM LEHMANN FIRST in the OPEN BUTLER PAIRS - STAGE ONE NORTH - SOUTH

## \&

TONY NUNN and PAUL DALLEY FIRST EAST - WEST

## Dave' s Daily : Match 10 Swan River Pairs

South
$-$
-AK

- AKJT843
\$KQJ2

East opens 14, you double and responder passes, partner bids $2 \$$.

East rebids 2 and you have a dilemma. My partner Maurits Van Der Vlugt made a very practical bid of 6\$.
The alternatives are:

1) to bid 34, establishing a game force and if partner bids $3 N T$, you can bid 4 setting the suit and showing slam interest.
2) you could bid 54: some partnerships would play this call as Exclusion Blackwood. You may be gin for the grand if pard has the \$Ace

There were no difficulties in the slam, as my hand has five small \$

We were fortunate this year to form a Youth team with five young West Australians and Jeremy Reid from Tasmania. They were an enthusiastic team of younger players most of whom are new to bridge but keen to continue playing together - exciting times ahead for Western Australian Bridge.
I received this message from Sandra Richman - kudos to Jeremy
1 heard this morning that young Jeremy from Tas playing on the colts team managed to bring home 11 tricks on board 17, session 12 when he declared 5H after east had bid 5D.

He deduced that only being able to finesse spades once, his only chance to make was if the king was offside and singleton so he refused the finesse temptation and played Ace.
well done jeremy.

## From Andy Hung: The Hidden Cost of Bridge Conventions

Bridge conventions allows us to be more creative in our bidding, but it can also allow us to bid many more different type of hands. For example, the Multi $2 \diamond$ convention where both weak-two in a major hands is lumped in the $2 \diamond$ opening, allowing us to open $2 \diamond$ or $2 \varangle$ showing that major and a minor (or $2 \diamond$ can be hearts and another).
These 'Multi-purpose' bids do have a downside however, that is, their partner may not know which suit(s) the bidder has.

Take a look at this hand from the 2023 VCC:


South opened $1 \%$ (Precision, 16+ any), and West doubled which showed hearts and another suit. North now bid $2 \S$ showing 8-10 balanced, and East had a problem, since if West had hearts and diamonds (likely to be the case given East's singleton diamond), then bidding 2 Q could be disastrous (i.e. N/S may penalise, or if E/W may have a misunderstanding as to whether $2 \otimes$ is his own suit, or a pass-or-correct).

East chose to pass, South jumped to $3 \&$ showing a shortage, and North ended up in 5$\rangle$. The play was interesting as declarer took full advantage of the information from the bidding.

East led the 08 and declarer can almost immediately visualise the entire hand. Since West did not double $3 \Omega$, the spades were likely to be $5-6$. As the 98 rates to be a doubleton (else it would give West a $5=6$ shape which is less likely), so West is $5=5$ in the majors.

The $\vee 8$ went to the jack and ace, cashed the $\diamond J$ (unblocking in dummy) and prepared the end game by playing a club to the nine and king. West switched to the $₫ J$ to the king and ace, diamon to the $\diamond 6$, spade ruff. This was now the position:


Declarer now played East to hold the $\S Q$ and proceeded to cash the $\S \mathrm{A}$, then $\odot \mathrm{K}$ (stripping East's exit card) and gave up a club to East who had to give ruff and sluff.

Most tables the auctions likely started with $1 \diamond$ from South and $2 \diamond$ by West showing both majors, allowing East to preempt to $4 \Omega$, and possibly $5 \vee$. The knowledge of the suits held by West can essentially allow $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{W}$ to "win" in the competitive auction.

